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The booklet has more than one hundred pages, and is full of information about the peace propaganda and many other subjects of the time. Many leading Italians, and some others, have assisted in preparing the material for it.

. . . Dr. Hykes, Agent of the American Bible Society in China, writes in the Annual Report of the Society just published: "From Hangku to Tientsin, 30 miles, not a town or village, not even a farmhouse, was left standing, and very few of them have been rebuilt. The country is a desolation and a terrible object lesson of the horrors of war."

. . . Our government has found that it can justly ask China to pay only seven millions of the twenty-five millions fixed upon in the protocol as indemnity. Increased evidence goes to show that the European powers were moved in their demands upon China by as base and unworthy motives as can well be conceived. They will some day reap as they have sown.

. . . "When people become more enlightened, and resume the right of disposing of themselves, of their blood, and their treasure, they will learn by degrees to regard war as the most dreadful of calamities, the most terrible of crimes. By degrees commercial prejudices will die away; a false mercantile interest will lose the terrible power of imbruing the earth with blood, and of ruining nations under the guise of enriching them." — *Condorcet, 18th century.*

. . . The Pennsylvania Peace Society held its thirty-fifth anniversary at Philadelphia on the 3d of December. Addresses were made by Ernest H. Crosby, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Hezekiah Butterworth, Andrew J. Palm, and Judge William N. Ashman, president of the society. A set of ten vigorous and timely resolutions was adopted advocating the abolition of war, and expressing great appreciation of the progress of arbitration, the setting up of the Hague Court, etc. Judge Ashman was re-elected president of the Society.

. . . The new Philippine tariff puts in force the Taft Commission law in the Philippine ports and the Dingley law in those in the United States into which the products of the Islands shall come, but provides that the net duties collected there and the gross amount collected in our home ports shall not go into the general United States treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund to be used for the *government and benefit* of those Islands. Taxing a people for their own benefit, without giving them any voice in the matter, is a part of the new American imperialistic slave doctrine.

. . . All over Europe the movement of opinion in behalf of the ending of the South African war by means of arbitration is constantly widening and deepening. There has never before in history been anything like it. It is evidence of the remarkable growth of opposition to war, for, while some of it may proceed from dislike of England, most of it has deeper and truer motives.

. . . Mr. Renaud, in a work entitled "*Die Finanzielle Mobilmachung der Deutschen Wehrkraft*," recently published, estimates that the German army, if it were all mobilized, would cost sixty-one million marks (fifteen

million dollars) per day, or twenty-two billions of marks (more than five billions of dollars) in a year.

. . . Between five and six thousand Nonconformist ministers in England have signed a memorial to the government in behalf of peace in South Africa, and asking that the Boers be granted autonomy, amnesty and an equitable indemnity.

Correspondence.

A Voice from Hawaii.

G. D. L. of Honolulu, Hawaii, in a letter dated November 25, enclosing a money order for a life membership in the American Peace Society, writes, among other things, as follows:

"I desire to thank you for sending them (pamphlets and copy of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*), and to express my appreciation of the work your Society is doing. Certainly it behooves every man who loves his country and humanity to be up and doing in these times when the spirit of lawlessness and war seems to be so prevalent in our own country and throughout the world. We would naturally turn to the great church organizations, and expect them to be foremost in educating the people in opposition to this war spirit. But the attitude of the churches is most discouraging, and the experience of the last few years gives little hope of much assistance in this direction. I speak not as an opponent, but as a member of the church.

Prior to our war with Spain, our ministers — most of them — were vigorous and eloquent in their denunciation of Spain for her cruel treatment of Cuba, and we heard much of the horrible cruelty of reconcentrado camps and the starvation of women and children. Brave words were then spoken, but how is it to-day? Do we not listen almost in vain for these same eloquent words in regard to the reconcentrado camps in south Africa, and, alas! if recent reports be true, in the Philippines?

Have our ministers lost their moral courage, and does cruelty no longer move us? Why this change, and why are we indifferent to cruelty now? If reconcentrado camps in Cuba, where women and children died, deserved condemnation, do not the same reconcentrado methods in South Africa and the Philippines deserve like condemnation? But the deadening of conscience is one of the legitimate fruits of war, and is one of the most distressing signs of the times. . . .

But if our ministers, with some notable exceptions, are proving false teachers along these lines, and the church is not doing its duty, let Christian people do all they can to set them right and also use other agencies in educating the people. In this I believe your Society is doing a great work. You say a life membership in your Society can be secured by the payment of twenty dollars. I enclose a money order for twenty-one dollars. You may apply twenty dollars of the amount to a life membership, and with the other dollar kindly send me copies of Ernest Howard Crosby's "*War from the Christian Point of View*."

Very respectfully,
G. D. L.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, Nov. 25, 1901.